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United States Department of Agriculture,

FEDERAL HORTICULTURAL BOARD.

C. L. MARLATT, *Chairman;* W. A. ORTON, GEO. B. SUDWORTH, W. D. HUNTER, KARL F. KELLERMAN; R. C. ALTHOUSE, *Secretary.*

SERVICE AND REGULATORY ANNOUNCEMENTS.

APRIL, 1919.

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GENERAL NOTES.

THE PINK BOLLWORM.

The Texas pink bollworm act of 1919 provides in section 15 for the establishment of a commission of five entomologists to determine the necessity for the establishment of quarantine areas within the State of Texas. The members of the commission as now created under the terms of the act are: Ernest E. Scholl, designated by the commissioner of agriculture; W. D. Hunter, designated by the Federal Horticultural Board, United States Department of Agriculture; F. B. Paddock, designated by the Agricultural and Mechanical College of Texas; N. Hess, appointed by the governor of Texas, and an entomologist to be appointed by the county judge in the county in which the fields believed to be infested are located. On the recommendation of this commission the necessary quaran-

tine action has been taken by the governor under the new law with respect to the several districts in Texas which have at any time been infested by the pink bollworm and also with respect to the border noncotton zones.

The order issued by the governor of Texas March 15, 1919, declaring the old Trinity Bay district, Zones 2 and 3, a regulated zone, was issued before the commission referred to in the preceding paragraph had acted on this district. This commission has subsequently acted with reference to this district and the order of March 15 has been replaced by the order of April 24 to bring the order more properly under the terms of the pink bollworm act of Texas as revised March 10, 1919. This order applies to all of the counties surrounding Trinity Bay included in the noncotton zones of 1918, except the extreme western portion of noncotton zone No. 3 which has been released from all quarantine restrictions. This is the important cotton-producing territory bordering the Brazos River in Brazoria and Fort Bend Counties, which was included in the quarantine of 1918 merely as an additional safeguard.

The actual territory originally infested in the small Hearne district has been declared a noncotton zone (No. 1) by the governor of Texas. This order is dated April 24. Cotton grown within a radius of three miles of the fields in which the growth of cotton is prohibited altogether is brought under regulation by another order of the governor of the same date.

By orders dated April 9, 1919, the governor of Texas has reissued under the new act the old border noncotton Zone No. 4, including Maverick, Kinney, and Valverde Counties, and has established additional quarantine zones to cover the new infested territory in western Texas. These are No. 5, a noncotton zone comprising the counties of Presidio and Brewster which include the infested territory in the Great Bend of the Rio Grande, and No. 6, a special zone comprising the counties of Ward and Reeves to include the infested territory on the Brazos River.

Supplementing the quarantine establishing special Zone No. 6, two proclamations were issued by the Governor of Texas under date of May 1, 1919, establishing regulated zones covering all territory within 5 miles of and including the fields in Ward and Reeves Counties which were determined as infested with the pink bollworm as to the crop of 1918.

After a conference with the Federal authorities cooperating with the State of Texas in the pink bollworm work regulations were issued under date of April 24, 1919, by the commissioner of agriculture of Texas governing the planting and the safeguarding of the cotton crop produced in the regulated zones, viz, Zones 1 (in part), 2, 3, and 6.

The orders referred to follow:

HEARNE NONCOTTON ZONE NO. 1.

[Proclamation by the Governor of the State of Texas.]

To all whom these presents shall come:

Whereas under the provisions of section 15, house bill 329, pink bollworm act of 1919 passed by the Thirty-sixth Legislature of the State of Texas in regular session, Hon. Fred W. Davis, commissioner of agriculture of Texas, has caused to be made a thorough examination of the pink bollworm infested territory in the vicinity of Hearne, Tex., in Robertson County, and

Whereas the pink bollworm commission, as provided for in section 15 of the pink bollworm act of 1919, has investigated the area believed to be infested at Hearne, Tex., has examined reports and has held a public hearing, duly advertised, in the Hearne infested area and has made a report of its findings to the effect that the pink bollworm menace still exists at Hearne and has recommended the continuance of the noncotton zone at Hearne for the calendar year 1919.

Whereas the commissioner of agriculture has filed with me a report and the recommendation of the pink bollworm commission and has certified that it is necessary to the protection of the cotton industry of Texas that the growing of cotton in the following area at Hearne, Tex., in Robertson County, be prohibited for the calendar year of 1919.

The area in which the growing of cotton is made unlawful by this proclamation includes all of the territory covered by field notes in the noncotton zone proclamation of Zone No. 1, Hearne district, of February 25, 1918, copy of which is on file in the secretary of state's office at the capitol, Austin, Tex.

Now, therefore, I, W. P. Hobby, governor of Texas, by virtue of authority vested in me by the laws of the State of Texas, do hereby declare and proclaim that portion of the State of Texas above mentioned, a noncotton zone in which the growing of cotton is a public menace, and I do further declare and proclaim it unlawful to plant, cultivate, or grow cotton in such district for the calendar year of 1919, or so long as such condition of menace to the cotton industry shall be deemed to exist.

This proclamation is issued on this day and is in full force and effect from and after this day until withdrawn by lawful authority.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto signed my name and caused the seal of the State to be hereon impressed, at the city of Austin, Tex., the 24th day of April, A. D. 1919.

(Signed) W. P. Hobby,
Governor of Texas.

By the Governor.
C. D. Mims,
Acting Secretary of State.

HEARNE QUARANTINE ZONE.

[Proclamation by the Governor of the State of Texas.]

To all whom these presents shall come:

Whereas under the provisions of section 15 of house bill 329, pink bollworm act of 1919, passed by the Thirty-sixth Legislature, Hon. Fred W. Davis, commissioner of agriculture of Texas, has caused to be made a thorough examination of the pink bollworm infested area at Hearne, Robertson County, Tex.; and

Whereas the commissioner of agriculture has certified the fact, as required in section 5 of the pink bollworm act of 1919, that the pink bollworm was found at Hearne, Robertson County, Tex., and that the danger of this pest to the cotton industry does exist at Hearne, Tex.:

Now, therefore, I, W. P. Hobby, governor of Texas, by virtue of authority vested in me by the laws of the State of Texas, do hereby declare and proclaim a special zone or quarantine district surrounding the known location of the pest at Hearne, Tex., the quarantine zone to consist of all that area of territory within a circumscribed circle made by a radius of 3 miles, using the Planter's Oil Mill at Hearne, Tex., as a center. And I do further declare and proclaim that it shall be unlawful for any person or persons to ship any cotton products from such quarantined district or transport any car or vehicle, or freight, or any other article contaminated with cotton seed, or other cotton product capable of carrying the pink bollworm in any of its stages from the quarantined area through or to any other point in this State, unless and until it shall have been freed from cotton seed or other cotton product, and shall have been fumigated or disinfected in such manner as the commissioner of agriculture shall direct.

This proclamation is issued on this day, and is in full force and effect from and after this day until withdrawn by lawful authority.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto signed my name, and have caused the seal of the State to be hereon impressed, at the city of Austin, Tex., the 24th day of April, A. D. 1919.

(Signed) W. P. Hobby,
Governor of Texas.

By the Governor:
C. D. Mims,
Acting Secretary of State.

REGULATED COTTON ZONES 2 AND 3.

[Proclamation by the governor of the State of Texas.]

To all whom these presents shall come:

Whereas under the provisions of sections 10 and 15 of house bill 329, pink bollworm act of 1919, passed by the thirty-sixth legislature in regular session, Hon. Fred W. Davis has made a thorough investigation of all cotton fields and adjacent lands in quarantined area and noncotton Zones 2 and 3, covered by pink bollworm proclamations of January 21, 1918, and of February 25, 1918, and modified by proclamations of March 21, 1918, and May 7, 1918, such proclamations now being in the secretary of state's office in the capitol at Austin, Texas, and

Whereas the pink bollworm commission, as required under section 15 of the pink bollworm act, has made an investigation of the area as defined above, and has held a public hearing near the quarantined area and noncotton Zones 2 and 3 as provided for in section 15 of the pink bollworm act of 1919, and

Whereas said pink bollworm commission has reported a recommendation to the commissioner of agriculture stating that conditions in quarantined and noncotton Zones 2 and 3 are of such a character as to require the issuance of a proclamation declaring and establishing a regulated zone to cover that area as proclaimed quarantined and noncotton Zones 2 and 3 in 1918, and

Whereas the commissioner of agriculture has certified a recommendation that the area proclaimed quarantined and noncotton Zones 2 and 3 on January 21, 1918, and February 25, 1918, and modified on March 21, 1918, and May 7, 1918, be changed to a regulated zone under the provisions of section 10 of the pink bollworm act of 1919, and said commissioner has submitted to me the report and recommendation of the pink bollworm commission covering quarantined area and noncotton Zones 2 and 3.

The area to be embraced in such regulated zone to consist of the following territory:

All of Chambers and Jefferson Counties, all of Galveston County, except the island of Galveston, and that portion of Brazoria County lying between the western Galveston County line and a line running from the mouth of Chocolate Bayou along the bayou to where the east branch crosses the Gulf, Colorado & Santa Fe Railroad, a little west of Manvel, which is between the towns of Alvin and Arcola; thence from that point the line runs straight across in a northeasterly direction to where Clear Creek crosses the Gulf, Colorado & Santa Fe Railroad north of Pearland between Alvin and Houston; also that portion of Harris County lying south of a line running northeast by east from Clear Creek on the Gulf, Colorado & Santa Fe Railroad between Pearland and Mykawa to the Lynchburg Ferry at the San Jacinto battle grounds; also that portion of Harris County lying between the San Jacinto River and Cedar Bayou and below a line running from the San Jacinto River to the Gulf Coast Railway; thence along the Gulf Coast Railway through Hoffman to the Harris-Liberty County line, also that portion of Liberty County lying east and south of a line running from where the Harris and Liberty County line crosses the Gulf Coast Railway; thence in a westerly direction along the Liberty and Harris County line to Luce Bayou on the Ed. King survey; thence along Luce Bayou in a northeasterly direction to the northeast corner of the Thos. Garrett survey; thence in a northerly direction along the east side of the Hugh Means survey and the J. R. Fault survey, continuing north to the southwest corner of the Manuel de los Santos Coy survey; thence east along the south line of the Santos Coy survey to the Hardin County line; thence southeast along the Hardin and Liberty County line to the Gulf Coast Railway east of Hull; thence east along the Gulf Coast Railway to where Pine Island Creek crosses the railway west of Westbury; that portion of Hardin County lying within a line running north from where Pine Island Creek crosses the Gulf Coast Railway west of Westbury through the town of Kountze in Hardin County up through the N. H. Hove survey to the Tyler County line; thence in an easterly direction along the Hardin-Tyler County line to the Neches River; thence down the Neches River to Sabine Bay.

Now, therefore, I, W. P. Hobby, governor of Texas, by virtue of authority vested in me by the laws of the State of Texas, do hereby declare and proclaim the territory defined above, being a portion of quarantined and noncotton Zones 2 and 3, a regulated zone or district in which the growing of cotton is permitted,

if and when carried on in conformity to the regulations prescribed therefor by the commissioner of agriculture, as provided in section 10 of the pink bollworm act of 1919, and I further declare and proclaim the extreme western portion of quarantined and noncotton Zone No. 3 as being released from any and all quarantine restrictions, such territory to embrace that portion of Brazoria and Fort Bend Counties lying between a line running from the bridge where the Elbe-Knappe road crosses Chocolate Bayou south of Alvin near the S. T. Angier survey, in a westerly direction to Sandy Point on the International & Great Northern Railway; thence west to the Brazos River; thence north along the Brazos River to the Gulf, Colorado & Santa Fe bridge; thence in a northeasterly direction to the intersection of the Fort Bend, Brazoria and Harris Counties lines near Clear Creek south of Almeda; thence along Clear Creek to the Santa Fe crossing north of Pearland between Houston and Alvin; thence in a southwesterly direction to where the east branch of Chocolate Bayou crosses the main line of the Santa Fe a little west of Manvel; thence down Chocolate Bayou to the Elbe-Knappe bridge near the S. T. Angier survey.

This proclamation is issued on this day, and is in full force and effect from and after this day until withdrawn by lawful authority.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto signed my name and caused the seal of the State to be hereon impressed, at the city of Austin, Tex., the 24th day of April, A. D. 1919.

(Signed) W. P. Hobby,
Governor of Texas.

By the Governor.
C. D. Mims,
Acting Secretary of State.

QUARANTINE ZONE NO. 4.

[Proclamation by the governor of the State of Texas.]

To whom these presents shall come:

Whereas under the provisions of section 5 of house bill No. 329, pink bollworm act of 1919, Hon. Fred W. Davis, commissioner of agriculture of the State of Texas, in the manner provided by law, has made a special examination of the presence of the pink bollworm within twenty-five (25) miles of the Texas border, and of the danger of infestation of Texas fields by the pest, and has reported to me that the pink bollworm of cotton does exist at San Carlos, in the State of Coahuila, Mexico, opposite the counties of Val Verde, Kinney, and Maverick, of Texas, and that the danger of infestation of Texas fields by this pest does exist and that it constitutes a public menace;

Whereas it becomes necessary, to assure the prevention of the introduction of the pink bollworm into the Texas cotton belt, to prohibit the growing of cotton in the counties of Val Verde, Kinney, and Maverick, which counties lie opposite the pink bollworm infestation at San Carlos, Coahuila, Mexico, and within twenty-five (25) miles of the Texas border.

Now, therefore, I, W. P. Hobby, governor of Texas, by virtue of authority vested in me by the laws of the State of Texas, do hereby declare and proclaim that the pink bollworm infestation at San Carlos, Coahuila, Mexico, within twenty-five (25) miles of the Texas border, constitutes a public menace, and I further declare and proclaim that it shall be unlawful for any person or persons to grow cotton in the counties of Val Verde, Kinney, and Maverick, of Texas, or to transport any cotton, or its products from the counties of Val Verde, Kinney, and Maverick, to any other point in Texas, so long as such condition of menace to the cotton industry shall be deemed to exist.

This proclamation is issued on this day and is in full force and effect from and after this day until withdrawn by lawful authority.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto signed my name and caused the seal of the State of Texas to be hereon impressed in the city of Austin, Tex., this the 9th day of April, A. D. 1919.

(Signed) W. P. Hobby,
Governor of the State of Texas.

By the governor:
C. D. Mims,
Acting Secretary of State.

QUARANTINE ZONE NO. 5.

[Proclamation by the Governor of the State of Texas.]

To whom these presents shall come:

Whereas on the 19th day of February, 1919, the Secretary of Agriculture of the United States reported to me the presence of the pink bollworm within twenty-five (25) miles of the Texas border, in the State of Chihauhau, Mexico, opposite Candelaria, Presidio County, Texas, and

Whereas in compliance with the provisions of section 3 of house bill No. 329, passed in the regular session of the thirty-sixth legislature, I caused a special examination to be made by the commissioner of agriculture of this State of the danger of the infestation of Texas fields by said pink bollworm pests, and

Whereas said commissioner of agriculture of the State of Texas has made said special examination and did on the 4th day of April, 1919, make a written report to me of the result of such examination, showing that said pink bollworm pest exists in the Republic of Mexico, opposite Presidio and Brewster Counties, Tex., and just across the Mexican border from said counties, and within twenty-five (25) miles of the border opposite said counties, and also showing that said pest exists in the cotton fields of the Counties of Presidio and Brewster in the State of Texas, and

Whereas I, W. P. Hobby, governor of the State of Texas, am of opinion and do find that the growing of cotton in Presidio and Brewster Counties, Tex., is a public menace to the cotton industry of Texas, and also believe, find, and declare that it is necessary, in order to assure the prevention of the introduction of said pink bollworm pest into the fields of Texas and to remove the danger of infestation of its fields and to eradicate and destroy said pest, that the growing of cotton in said two counties of Presidio and Brewster and the transportation of cotton and its products from such territory to other points in Texas should be prohibited;

Therefore, I, W. P. Hobby, governor of Texas, by virtue of authority vested in me by the laws of the State of Texas, do declare that the said counties of Presidio and Brewster, in the State of Texas, should be set apart and constitute a zone within which no cotton should be grown and from which cotton and cotton products should not be transported, and I do hereby declare and proclaim such territory a zone in which no cotton shall be grown and from which cotton and its products shall not be transported to any other points in the State of Texas, and by this proclamation I do prohibit the growing of cotton within such territory and the transportation of cotton and its products from such territory to any other point in Texas, and hereafter it shall be unlawful to grow cotton in such territory or to transport cotton or any of its products from such territory to any other points in Texas.

This proclamation is issued on the day and date hereinafter mentioned and shall be in full force and effect from and after this day until withdrawn by lawful authority.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto signed my name and caused the seal of the State of Texas to be hereon impressed, in the city of Austin, Tex., on this the 9th day of April, A. D. 1919.

(Signed) W. P. Hobby,
Governor of the State of Texas.

By the Governor.
C. D. Mims,
Acting Secretary of State.

QUARANTINE ZONE NO. 6.

[Proclamation by the governor of the State of Texas.]

To all whom these presents shall come:

Whereas under section 5 of house bill No. 329, amended pink bollworm act of the thirty-sixth legislature, Commissioner of Agriculture Fred W. Davis has on April 3, 1919, certified the fact that the cotton pest known as the pink bollworm has been found in cotton fields of Ward and Reeves Counties;

Now, therefore, I, W. P. Hobby, governor of Texas, by virtue of authority vested in me by the laws of the State of Texas, do hereby declare and proclaim

the counties of Ward and Reeves a special zone, and it shall be unlawful for any person or persons to ship any cotton products of any kind from the counties of Ward and Reeves, or transport any car or vehicle, or freight, or any other cotton product capable of carrying the pink bollworm in any of its stages, from the quarantined area through or to any other point in this State, unless and until it shall have been freed from cotton seed or other cotton product, and shall have been fumigated or disinfected in such manner as the commissioner of agriculture shall direct.

This proclamation is issued on this day, and is in full force and effect from and after this day until withdrawn by lawful authority.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto signed my name and caused the seal of the State to be hereon impressed, at the city of Austin, Tex., the 9th day of April, A. D. 1919.

(Signed) W. P. Hobby,
Governor of Texas.

By the Governor.
C. D. Mims,
Acting Secretary of State.

REGULATED ZONE 6 A, BARSTOW, TEX.

[Proclamation by the Governor of Texas.]

To all whom these presents shall come:

Whereas under the provisions of sections 10 and 15 of house bill 329, pink bollworm act of 1919, passed by the thirty-sixth legislature in regular session, Hon. Fred W. Davis, commissioner of agriculture, has made a thorough investigation of all cotton fields and adjacent lands in Quarantine Zone No. 6, Ward and Reeves Counties, covered by proclamation of April 9, 1919; and

Whereas the pink bollworm commission, as provided for in section 15 of the pink bollworm act of 1919, has held a duly advertised public hearing at Pecos City, Tex., on March 29, 1919; and

Whereas said pink bollworm commission has reported a recommendation to the commissioner of agriculture to the effect that the conditions in Quarantine Zone No. 6, Ward and Reeves Counties, are of such a character as to require the issuance of a proclamation declaring and establishing a regulated zone to cover all territory within 5 miles of the fields known to be infested with pink bollworms at Barstow, Tex.; and

Whereas the commissioner of agriculture has certified the fact that the work of eradication of the pink bollworm pest has removed the condition of public menace to the cotton industry of the State from the Barstow district, and that it will not constitute a certain and known danger to permit the growing of cotton under restrictions in the above area, and has recommended the establishing of a regulated zone in Ward County covering all territory within 5 miles of the following known infested fields in said county:

Field No. 3, W. T. Townly and G. E. Barstow, owners, 150 yards NE. of T. & P. R. R. station, Barstow, Tex.

Field No. 5, G. E. Barstow, owner, ½ mile WSW. of Patrick cotton gin, Barstow, Tex.

Field No. 6, G. E. Barstow, owner, 200 yards E. of T. & P. R. R. station, Barstow, Tex.

Field No. 15, T. L. Patrick, owner, ¾ mile WSW. of Patrick cotton gin, Barstow, Tex.

Field No. 25 A, E. & J. Miller, owners, ½ mile SE. of Patrick cotton gin, Barstow, Tex.

Field No. 34, Hillside Irrigation Co., owners, 1¾ miles N. of Patrick cotton gin, Barstow, Tex.

Field No. 50, G. A. Brown, owner, 1¾ miles W. of Patrick cotton gin, Bartsow, Tex.;

Now, therefore, I, W. P. Hobby, governor of Texas, by virtue of authority vested in me by the laws of the State of Texas, do hereby declare and proclaim the territory defined above, the same being all territory within 5 miles of the

cotton fields known to be infested with pink bollworms in Ward County, a regulated zone, to be known as regulated Zone 6 A, in which the growing of cotton is permitted, if and when, carried on in conformity to the regulations prescribed therefor by the commissioner of agriculture, as provided for in section 10 of the pink bollworm act of 1919.

This proclamation is issued on this day, and is in full force and effect from and after this day until withdrawn by lawful authority.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto signed my name and caused the seal of the State to be hereon impressed, at the city of Austin, Tex., the 1st day of May, A. D. 1919.

(Signed) W. P. HOBBY,
Governor of Texas.

By the Governor.
GEO. F. HOWARD,
Secretary of State.

REGULATED ZONE 6 B, PECOS, TEX.

[Proclamation by the governor of Texas.]

To all whom these presents shall come:

Whereas under the provisions of sections 10 and 15 of house bill 329, pink bollworm act of 1919, passed by the thirty-sixth legislature in regular session, Hon. Fred W. Davis, commissioner of agriculture, has made a thorough investigation of all cotton fields and adjacent lands in Quarantine Zone No. 6, Ward and Reeves Counties, covered by proclamation of April 9, 1919, and

Whereas the pink bollworm commission, as provided for in section 15 of the pink bollworm act of 1919, has made an investigation of the area as defined above, and has held a duly advertised public hearing at Pecos City, Tex., on March 29, 1919, and

Whereas said pink bollworm commission has reported a recommendation to the commissioner of agriculture to the effect that the conditions in Quarantine Zone No. 6, Ward and Reeves Counties, are of such a character as to require the issuance of a proclamation declaring and establishing a regulated zone to cover all territory within 5 miles of the fields known to be infested with pink bollworms at Pecos, Tex., and

Whereas the commissioner of agriculture has certified the fact that the work of eradication of the pink bollworm pest has removed the condition of public menace to the cotton industry of the State from the Pecos district, and that it will not constitute a certain and known danger to permit the growing of cotton under restrictions in the above area, and has recommended the establishing of a regulated zone in Reeves County covering all territory within 5 miles of the following known infested fields in said county:

Field No. 71, F. W. Johnson, owner, 2 miles west of Pecos City.
Field No. 77, R. R. Youngblood, owner, 13 miles south of Pecos City.

Now, therefore, I, W. P. Hobby, governor of Texas, by virtue of authority vested in me by the laws of the State of Texas, do hereby declare and proclaim the territory defined above, the same being all territory within 5 miles of the cotton fields known to be infested with pink bollworms in Reeves County, a regulated zone, to be known as regulated Zone 6 B, in which the growing of cotton is permitted, if and when carried on in conformity to the regulations prescribed therefor by the commissioner of agriculture, as provided in section 10 of the pink bollworm act of 1919.

This proclamation is issued on this day, and is in full force and effect from and after this day until withdrawn by lawful authority.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto signed my name and caused the seal of the State to be hereon impressed, at the city of Austin, Tex., the 1st day of May, A. D. 1919.

(Signed) W. P. HOBBY,
Governor of Texas.

By the governor:
GEO. F. HOWARD,
Secretary of State.

THE EUROPEAN CORN BORER.

The new quarantine law of the State of Massachusetts, having particular reference to the European corn borer, became effective April 11, 1919. It is entitled "An Act Relative to the Suppression of European Corn Borer and Other Insect Pests and Plant Diseases," and gives the State nursery inspector, with the approval of the State commissioner of agriculture, authority to quarantine, restrict, or prohibit the movement of the quarantined plants and plant products and any containers which may be likely to carry the insect pest or plant disease.

Under this act a quarantine order has been issued, effective May 1, 1919, which prohibits the movement from any point within the area infested with the European Corn Borer surrounding Boston of "any corn fodder or cornstalks whether used for packing or otherwise, or any green sweet corn or roasting ears, corn on the cob or corncobs." This order does not extend to shipments of corn through the quarantined area on a through bill of lading. This order duplicates Federal quarantine No. 36 on account of the same insect as to corn and corn products brought under restriction and adds the townships of Burlington, Chelsea, and Topsfield to the quarantined district. This quarantine will be enforced by the State of Massachusetts in cooperation with the United States Department of Agriculture. The Federal quarantine referred to therefore becomes merely cooperative in giving supporting authority in relation to interstate shipments of the articles enumerated.

The destruction of corn or other crops found to be infested with this pest when deemed to be necessary in control operations is carried out under an older plant control act of the State of Massachusetts (act of 1912, ch. 507, sec. 7, as amended). Under the order of May 1 and the act just cited, rules have been issued by the commissioner of agriculture governing the shipment of corn within the quarantined area and providing for the control and destruction of infested crops.

JAPANESE BEETLE QUARANTINE.

The Federal Horticultural Board, United States Department of Agriculture, is cooperating with the State of New Jersey and the Bureau of Entomology of this department in the enforcement of the Japanese beetle quarantine. Mr. C. H. Hadley, formerly in charge of extension work in entomology in Pennsylvania, has been commissioned under the board to be in general field charge of the work. The board has also authorized three temporary assistants for a six months' period to cover the working season.

Instructions to postmasters within the quarantined area relative to the enforcement of the requirements of this quarantine are given on a subsequent page.

INSTRUCTIONS TO EMPLOYEES OF THE FEDERAL HORTICULTURAL BOARD.

In order to safeguard as far as possible against the duplicate payment of accounts, you are instructed to state vouchers in favor of firms and corporations in the name of such firms or corporations and not in the name of an agent or manager thereof. In accounts for post-office box rent or other services rendered by postmasters throughout the country the name of the postmaster is to be omitted from such vouchers except at the point where it is necessary for the payee to sign.

QUARANTINE PROCLAIMED AGAINST COMMON BARBERRY AND OTHER PLANTS THAT SPREAD BLACK STEM RUST.

[Press notice issued by the Office of Information, U. S. Department of Agriculture.]

The Secretary of Agriculture has proclaimed a quarantine, effective May 1, prohibiting the shipment of certain species of barberry and Mahonia into the States of Nebraska, Iowa, Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, North Dakota, South Dakota, Minnesota, Montana, Wisconsin, Michigan, Wyoming, and Colorado from the rest of the United States. Investigations of the Department of Agriculture established the fact, some time ago, that the common barberry and related Mahonia plants harbor the black stem rust which causes very severe injury to wheat, oats, barley, rye, and many cultivated and wild grasses. A hearing was held some weeks ago at the Department of Agriculture and the quarantine now proclaimed is the result.

The official quarantine, however, does little more than to recognize and make effective the practical and voluntary quarantine entered into by the great majority of nurserymen and other persons interested. An extensive campaign for the eradication of the common barberry and other rust-harboring species has been under way in the northern wheat area for the past year. The dangerous plants have been very largely eradicated from the States named in the quarantine. More than 2,000 nurserymen have signed pledges that their firms will not ship barberry plants into the areas where the effort at extermination is being made.

In the rest of the United States the black stem rust disease is less important, and there is less or no need for the destruction of susceptible plants. It was found necessary, therefore, to prohibit the States in which these plants are not being destroyed from shipping them to the protected States.

Besides the common barberry and its horticultural varieties, the quarantine covers *Mahonia aquifolium*, *diversifolia*, *glauca*, and *repens*, and the following species of barberry: *aethensis*, *altaica*, *amurensis*, *aristata*, *asiatica*, *atropurpurea*, *brachybotrys*, *brevipaniculata*, *buxifolia*, *canadensis*, *caroliniana*, *coriaria*, *cretica*, *declinatum*, *fendleri*, *fischeri*, *fremontii*, *heteropoda*, *ilicifolia*, *integerrima*, *laciflora*, *lycium*, *macrophylla*, *neapalensis*, *neubertii*, *siberica*, *sieboldii*, *sinensis*, *trifoliolata*, and *umbellata*.

No restriction is placed on the movement of Japanese barberry and Japanese Mahonia, the most valuable and most commonly planted of the barberries and Mahonias.

QUARANTINE ON ACCOUNT OF BLACK STEM RUST.

[Notice of quarantine No. 38, effective on and after May 1, 1919.]

The fact has been determined by the Secretary of Agriculture, and notice is hereby given, that the common barberry (*Berberis vulgaris*) and its horticultural varieties, as well as other species of Berberis and Mahonia, are capable of harboring the black stem rust of wheat, oats, barley, rye, and many wild and cultivated grasses. Through the cooperation of the Department of Agriculture with State officials, local organizations, and individuals, susceptible species of barberry and Mahonia have been very largely eradicated from the States of Nebraska, Iowa, Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, North Dakota, South Dakota, Minnesota, Montana, Wisconsin, Michigan, Wyoming, and Colorado.

Now, therefore, I, David F. Houston, Secretary of Agriculture, under the authority conferred by section 8 of the plant quarantine act of August 20, 1912 (37 Stat., 315), as amended by the act of Congress approved March 4, 1917 (39 Stat., 1134, 1165), do hereby quarantine, effective May 1, 1919, the States of Alabama, Arizona, Arkansas, California, Connecticut, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Idaho, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Mississippi, Missouri, Nevada, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New Mexico, New York, North Carolina, Oklahoma, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Vermont, Virginia, Washington, West Virginia, and the District of Columbia, and by this Notice of Quarantine No. 38 do order that no plants of the following species, *Berberis aethensis*, *B. altaica*, *B. amurensis*, *B. aristata*, *B. asiatica*, *B. atropurpurea*, *B. brachybotrys*, *B. brevi-*

paniculata, B. buxifolia, B. canadensis, B. caroliniana (*carolina*), *B. coriaria, B. cretica, B. declinatum, B. fendleri, B. fischeri, B. fremontii, B. heteropoda, B. ilicifolia, B. integerrima, B. laciflora, B. lycium, B. macrophylla, B. neapalensis, B. neubertii, B. siberica, B. sieboldii, B. sinensis, B. trifoliolata, B. umbellata, B. vulgaris* including its subspecies and horticultural varieties, *Mahonia aquifolium, M. diversifolia, M. glauca*, and *M. repens*, shall be moved or allowed to move interstate to points outside of the quarantined area.

This quarantine shall not apply to the movement by the United States Department of Agriculture of the products named for experimental or scientific purposes.

Done in the District of Columbia this 15th day of April, 1919.

Witness my hand and the seal of the United States Department of Agriculture.

[SEAL.] D. F. HOUSTON,
Secretary of Agriculture.

RESTRICTIONS ON THE MAILING OF GREEN CORN FROM PORTIONS OF THE STATE OF NEW JERSEY QUARANTINED ON ACCOUNT OF THE JAPANESE BEETLE.

APRIL 29, 1919.

POSTMASTER:

Inclosed for your information is a copy of Quarantine Order No. 35, with regulations, issued by the Secretary of Agriculture, effective June 1, 1919, quarantining the townships of Delran, Chester, and Cinnaminson, Burlington County, N. J., for the Japanese beetle, and prohibiting the movement from the quarantined area of green corn, commonly called sweet or sugar corn, unless accompanied with one of the certificates prescribed in Regulations 1 and 2 of the quarantine order.

Under the provisions of paragraph 1, section 478, Postal Laws and Regulations, parcels containing such corn may not be accepted for mailing from the townships named unless the parcels are accompanied with the required certificates.

(Signed) A. M. DOCKERY,
Third Assistant Postmaster General.

[The above letter sent to Atsion, Beverly, Birmingham, Bordentown, Bridgeboro, Brown Mills, Burlington, Chatsworth, Chesterfield, Columbus, Cookstown, Crosswicks, Delanco, Edgewater Park, Fieldsboro, Florence, Georgetown, Green Bank, Hainesport, Hartford, Indian Mills, Jacobstown, Jenkins, Jobstown, Juliustown, Lower Bank, Lumbertown, Maple Shade, Marlton, Masonville, Kedford, Moorestown, Mount Holly, New Gretna, New Lisbon, Palmyra, Pemberton, Pointville, Rancocas, Riverside, Riverton, Roebling, Smithville Vincentown, Wading River, Wrightstown, Camden, Trenton, N. J., and Philadelphia, Pa.]

(T. D. 37970.)

PLANT QUARANTINE.

Amendments Nos. 1 and 2 to quarantine regulation No. 37, issued by the Department of Agriculture.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *April 14, 1919.*

To collectors and other officers of the customs:

Attention is invited to amendments Nos. 1 and 2 to plant quarantine regulation No. 37, issued by the Department of Agriculture, governing the entry of nursery stock and other plants and seeds to take effect on and after June 1, 1919, which are published for your information and guidance.

L. S. ROWE, *Assistant Secretary.*

[Then follows the text of the two amendments.]

LIST OF CURRENT QUARANTINE AND OTHER RESTRICTIVE ORDERS.

QUARANTINE ORDERS.

The numbers assigned to these quarantines indicate merely the chronological order of issuance of both domestic and foreign quarantines in one numerical series. The quarantine numbers missing in this list are quarantines which have either been superseded or revoked. For convenience of reference these quarantines are here classified as domestic and foreign.

DOMESTIC QUARANTINES.

Date palms.—Quarantine No. 6: Regulates the interstate movement of date palms or date-palm offshoots from Riverside County, Calif., east of the San Bernardino meridian; Imperial County, Calif.; Yuma, Maricopa, and Pinal Counties, Ariz.; and Webb County, Tex.; on account of the Parlatoria scale (*Parlatoria blanchardi*) and the Phoenicococcus scale (*Phoenicococcus marlatti*).

Cotton seed and cottonseed hulls.—Quarantine No. 9: Prohibits the importation of cotton seed and cottonseed hulls from the Territory of Hawaii on account of the pink bollworm.

Hawaiian fruits.—Quarantine No. 13, revised: Prohibits or regulates the importation from Hawaii of all fruits and vegetables, in the natural or raw state, on account of the Mediterranean fruit fly and the melon fly.

Sugar cane.—Quarantine No. 16: Prohibits the importation from Hawaii and Porto Rico of living canes of sugar cane, or cuttings or parts thereof, on account of certain injurious insects and fungous diseases.

Cotton.—Quarantine No. 23, revised: Regulates the movement of cotton from Hawaii to the continental United States, on account of the pink bollworm.

Five-leafed pines, Ribes and Grossularia.—Quarantine No. 26, as amended: Prohibits the interstate movement of five-leafed pines, currant and gooseberry plants from all States east of and including the States of Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, Arkansas, and Louisiana to points outside of this area; prohibits, further, (1) the interstate movement of five-leafed pines and black-currant plants to points outside the area comprising the States of Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, and New York, and (2) to protect the State of New York, the movement from the New England States, on account of the white-pine blister rust.

Sweet potato and yam.—Quarantine No. 30: Prohibits the movement from the Territories of Hawaii and Porto Rico into or through any other Territory, State, or District of the United States of all varieties of sweet potatoes and yams (*Ipomoea batatas* and *Dioscorea* spp.) regardless of the use for which the same are intended, on account of the sweet-potato weevil (*Cylas formicarius*) and the sweet-potato scarabee (*Euscepes batatae*).

Banana plants.—Quarantine No. 32: Prohibits the movement from the Territories of Hawaii and Porto Rico into or through any other Territory, State, or District of the United States of any species or variety of banana plants (*Musa* spp.), regardless of the use for which the same are intended, on account of two injurious weevils, *Rhabdocnemis obscurus* and *Metamasius hemipterus*.

Gipsy moth and brown-tail moth.—Quarantine No. 33: Regulates the movement interstate to any point outside of the quarantined towns and territory, or from points in the generally infested area to points in the lightly infested area, of stone or quarry products, and of the plants and the plant products listed therein. The quarantine covers portions of the New England States.

Japanese beetle.—Quarantine No. 35: Regulates the movement interstate to any point outside the townships, of Delran, Chester, and Cinnaminson, Burlington County, N. J., of green corn, commonly called sweet or sugar corn, on account of the Japanese beetle (*Popillia japonica*).

European corn borer.—Quarantine No. 36: Prohibits the movement interstate to any point outside of the quarantined area of corn fodder or cornstalks whether used for packing or otherwise, green sweet corn, roasting ears, corn on the cob, and corn cobs, on account of the European corn borer (*Pyrausta nubilalis*).

Black stem rust.—Quarantine No. 38: Prohibits the movement interstate to any point outside of the quarantined area of the common barberry and its

horticultural varieties, as well as certain other species of Berberis and Mahonia, on account of the black stem rust of wheat, oats, barley, rye, and many wild and cultivated grasses.

FOREIGN QUARANTINES.

Irish potato.—Quarantine No. 3: Prohibits the importation of the common or Irish potato from Newfoundland; the islands of St. Pierre and Miquelon; Great Britain, including England, Scotland, Wales, and Ireland; Germany; and Austria-Hungary, on account of the disease known as potato wart.

Mexican fruits.—Quarantine No. 5, as amended: Prohibits the importation of oranges, sweet limes, grapefruit, mangoes, achras sapotes, peaches, guavas, and plums from the Republic of Mexico, on account of the Mexican fruit fly.

Five-leafed pines, Ribes, and Grossularia.—Quarantine No. 7, as amended: Prohibits the importation from each and every country of Europe and Asia, and from the Dominion of Canada and Newfoundland, of all five-leafed pines and all species and varieties of the genera *Ribes* and *Grossularia*, on account of the white-pine blister rust.

Cotton seed and cottonseed hulls.—Quarantine No. 8, as amended: Prohibits the importation from any foreign locality and country, excepting only the locality of the Imperial Valley, in the State of Lower California, Mexico, of cotton seed (including seed cotton) of all species and varieties, and cottonseed hulls, on account of the pink bollworm. Cotton and cotton seed from the Imperial Valley may be entered under permit and regulation.

Seeds of avocado or alligator pear.—Quarantine No. 12: Prohibits the importation from Mexico and the countries of Central America of the seeds of the avocado or alligator pear, on account of the avocado weevil.

Sugar cane.—Quarantine No. 15: Prohibits the importation from all foreign countries of living canes of sugar cane, or cuttings or parts thereof, on account of certain injurious insects and fungous diseases. There are no restrictions on the entry of such materials into Hawaii and Porto Rico.

Citrus nursery stock.—Quarantine No. 19: Prohibits the importation from all foreign localities and countries of all citrus nursery stock, including buds, scions, and seeds, on account of the citrus canker and other dangerous citrus diseases. The term "citrus," as used in this quarantine, includes all plants belonging to the subfamily or tribe *Citratæ*.

European pines.—Quarantine No. 20: Prohibits, on account of the European pineshoot moth (*Evetria buoliana*), the importation from all European countries and localities of all pines not already excluded by Quarantine No. 7.

Indian corn or maize and related plants.—Quarantine No. 24, as amended: Prohibits the importation from southeastern Asia (including India, Siam, Indo-China, and China), Malayan Archipelago, Australia, New Zealand, Oceania, Philippine Islands, Formosa, Japan, and adjacent islands, in the raw or unmanufactured state, of seed and all other portions of Indian corn or maize (*Zea mays* L.), and the closely related plants, including all species of Teosinte (*Euchlaena*), Job's tears (*Coix*), *Polytoca*, *Chionachne*, and *Sclerachne*, on account of the downy mildews and *Physoderma* diseases of Indian corn, except that Indian corn or maize may be imported on compliance with the conditions prescribed in the regulations of the Secretary of Agriculture.

Citrus fruit.—Quarantine No. 28: Prohibits the importation from eastern and southeastern Asia (including India, Siam, Indo-China, and China), the Malayan Archipelago, the Philippine Islands, Oceania (except Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand), Japan (including Formosa and other islands adjacent to Japan), and the Union of South Africa, of all species and varieties of citrus fruits, on account of citrus canker, except that oranges of the mandarin class (including satsuma and tangerine varieties) may be imported on compliance with the conditions prescribed in the regulations of the Secretary of Agriculture.

Sweet potato and yam.—Quarantine No. 29: Prohibits the importation for any purpose of any variety of sweet potatoes or yams (*Ipomoea batatas* and *Dioscorea* spp.) from all foreign countries and localities, on account of the sweet potato weevils (*Cylas* spp.) and the sweet potato scarabee (*Euscepes batatae*).

Banana plants.—Quarantine No. 31: Prohibits the importation for any purpose of any species or variety of banana plants (*Musa* spp.), from all foreign

countries and localities, on account of the banana root borer (*Cosmopolites sordidus*).

Bamboo.—Quarantine No. 34: Prohibits the importation for any purpose of any variety of bamboo seed, plants, or cuttings thereof capable of propagation, including all genera and species of the tribe *Bambuseae*, from all foreign countries and localities, on account of dangerous plant diseases, including the bamboo smut (*Ustilago shiraiana*). This quarantine order does not apply to bamboo timber consisting of the mature dried culms or canes which are imported for fishing rods, furniture making, or other purposes, or to any kind of article manufactured from bamboo, or to bamboo shoots cooked or otherwise preserved.

Nursery stock, plants, and seeds.—Quarantine No. 37, as amended, with regulations (effective on and after June 1, 1919); Prohibits the importation of nursery stock and other plants and seeds from all foreign countries and localities on account of certain injurious insects and fungous diseases, except as provided in the regulations. Under this quarantine the following plants and plant products may be imported without restriction: Fruits, vegetables, cereals, and other plant products imported for medicinal, food, or manufacturing purposes, and field, vegetable, and flower seeds. The entry of the following plants for propagation is permitted under restriction: Lily bulbs, lily of the valley, narcissus, hyacinths, tulips, and crocus; stocks, cuttings, scions, and buds of fruits; rose stocks, including manetti, multiflora, brier rose, and rosa rugosa; nuts, including palm seeds; seeds of fruit, forest, ornamental, and shade trees; seeds of deciduous and evergreen ornamental shrubs, and seeds of hardy perennial plants.

OTHER RESTRICTIVE ORDERS.

The regulation of the entry of nursery stock from foreign countries into the United States was specifically provided for in the plant-quarantine act. The act further provides for the similar regulation of any other class of plants or plant products when the need therefor shall be determined. The entry of the plants and plant products listed below has been brought under such regulation:

Nursery stock.—Nursery stock is entered under regulations requiring a permit, foreign certification and marking, reporting arrival and distribution, and inspection at destination. The term "nursery stock" includes all field-grown florists' stock, trees, shrubs, vines, cuttings, grafts, scions, buds, fruit pits and other seeds of fruit and ornamental trees or shrubs, and other plants and plant products for propagation, except field, vegetable, and flower seeds, bedding plants, and other herbaceous plants, bulbs, and roots. (These regulations will remain in force until June 1, 1919. See Quarantine No. 37.)

Irish potatoes.—The importation of Irish potatoes is prohibited altogether from the countries enumerated in the potato quarantine. Potatoes may be admitted from other foreign countries in accordance with the order of December 22, 1913, bringing the entry of potatoes under restriction on account of injurious potato diseases and insect pests. The following countries have qualified for the importation of potatoes under the regulations issued under said order: Denmark, Holland, Belgium, Cuba, Bermuda, and the Dominion of Canada. The regulations issued under this order have been amended so as to permit, free of any restrictions whatsoever under the plant quarantine act, the importation of potatoes from any foreign country into the Territories of Porto Rico and Hawaii for local use only and from the Dominion of Canada and Bermuda into the United States or any of its Territories or Districts.

Avocado, or alligator pear.—The order of February 27, 1914, prohibits the importation from Mexico and the countries of Central America of the fruits of the avocado, or alligator pear, except under permit and in accordance with the other provisions of the regulations issued under said order, on account of the avocado weevil. Entry is permitted only through the port of New York and is limited to the large, thick-skinned variety of the avocado. The importation of the small, purple, thin-skinned variety of the fruit of the avocado and of avocado nursery stock under 18 months of age is prohibited.

Cotton.—The order of April 27, 1915, prohibits the importation of cotton from all foreign countries and localities, except under permit and in accordance with the other provisions of the regulations issued under said order, on account of injurious insects, including the pink bollworm. These regulations apply in part to cotton grown in and imported from the Imperial Valley, in the State of Lower California, in Mexico.

Corn.—The order of March 1, 1917 (Amendment No. 1, with Regulations, to Notice of Quarantine No. 24), prohibits the importation of Indian corn or maize in the raw or unmanufactured state from the countries and localities listed in Notice of Quarantine No. 24, except under permit and in accordance with the other provisions of the regulations issued under said order, on account of injurious diseases of Indian corn.

Cottonseed products.—The order of June 23, 1917, prohibits the importation of cottonseed cake, meal, and all other cottonseed products, except oil, from all foreign countries, and a second order of June 23, 1917, prohibits the importation of cottonseed oil from Mexico except under permit and in accordance with the other provisions of the regulations issued under said orders, on account of injurious insects, including the pink bollworm.

Citrus fruits.—The order of June 27, 1917 (Notice of Quarantine No. 28, with Regulations), prohibits the importation from the countries and localities listed therein of all species and varieties of citrus fruits, excepting only oranges of the mandarin class (including satsuma and tangerine varieties), on account of the citrus-canker disease. Oranges of the mandarin class (including satsuma and tangerine varieties) may be imported under permit and in accordance with the other provisions of the regulations issued under said order.

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